NEGROES AT CAMP MEETING. WONDERFUL HYMNS HEARD UNDER THE

BIG TREES AT RED BANK. A Little Difficulty in Making up a Collection of Five Bellura Obviated by the Inimitable Gentus of Stater Anderson-More of the Songs that were Sung-The Last Refruin.

Dominie Hinton, the presiding elder and tender of the Red Bank colored camp meeting, whispered something to the young preacher who had just finished a very flowery sermon, and the young preacher said to the congre

"I ain't any better at begging than I am at preaching, but-how much do we want, Five dolluz, of we kin git it," replied Domi-

nie Hinton. Well. I ain't agoin' to put that 'if' in, for we mus' git it," replied the young preacher, sitting

"Now, my dears," said Pastor Hinton, "start up the singin', and sing with all yo' might and soul while de baskits goes around, and when der comes back and we see we ain't got de five folinz vet. Sister Anderson will make an appeal

to bring up de rear."

Bud experience had taught him that the full harvest of coin was not to be reaped with one tour of the collectors, and he looked shead far enough to see that Sister Anderson's wonderful gift of persuasive elequence would be a good thing to fall back upon. The sister was born and has always lived in Pennsylvania, near the Delaware and below Philadelphia. White women dressed as she was are seen every day in the streets of Philadelphia—a drab poke bonnet. under that a white lace cap, under that smoothly brushed black hair, parted in the middle and lightly knotted at the back, and for a dress a waist and cape and skirt of brown cloth. Her complexion is copper-colored, and her features are clear cut as an Indian's, and a little Jewish In some details. She has a maternal aspect, and a voice like a trumpet's tones. With her bonnet and eyes just in sight above the pulpit rail, she began to croon a melody that no one else seemed to know. One of the verses -about being "a tory"-showed that it was at least a century old.

It was sung to these words:

Farewell to sin and sorrow;
Praise ye the Lord!
Farewell to sin and sorrow;
Praise ye the Lord!
Ex we live we live in the love,
Ex we grow we grow in grace;
When we die we 'spect to fly—
Praise ye the Lord!

I'll never turn a tery:

Sister Anderson might have gone on indefinitely, but for an interruption from the singers' pen, in the shape of a keen shrill voice that wavered for want of support, but that was presently assisted by a deep bass voice from another sorner of the pen, and was finally lost in a consert of untrained, nasal tones that fought at tross-purposes during the first verse, but feil Into an even and not unmusical undulation of tones until the song was ended:

Wash! John says you mus', And Jesus says he will save,
Amen.
Hallolujer to de Lam',
Amen.
Jesus died fer every man,
Amen.

Oh, my! the water am ah chilly and ali cold,
Aliceli.
But I'll keep-ah Jesus warm in ah my soul,
Amet.
Wash! Join says you mus',
Aliceli.
And Jesus says he will save,
Aliceli.

He ab-sets upon his ab-dazzerling throne, An' claims de kingdom fer his own;
Wash! John says yo' mus',
And Jesus says he will save,
And Jesus says he will save,

Den it's, Did yer heah John the Baptiss, Ah-h-h a-preachin in de wilderness ! Wash! John says you mus', &c.

Did you ever heah the likes befo't De ah-gospili preach among de poo'!
Amen.
Wash! John says yer mus', &c.

Oh den it's sinner, you may stan' and gaze, Attien.
I love my Saviour's name to praise,
Attien.
Wash! John says you mus',
Amen.
An' Jasus says he will save,
Amen.

It was a queer scene. The dense, dark woods smoking lamps to spread their vellow glare. The trees formed a black wall around the worshippers on the half acre of rough planks, and only the exaggerated election box of a pulpit stood out boldly in its veilow smoky glory of light. Brother Hinton craned his head out over the singers, and spurred them on with short ejaculations. like the cracking of a whip lash; the younger preacher beamed on the elder one from the bench in the back of the box, and

the younger preacher beamed on the elder one from the bench in the back of the box, and Sister Anderson patiently waited for a chance to "do jiss a leetle begging," as it was an nounced she was to do. In the shadow of the pulpit, hemmed in by a single rail fence of rough timber, were the upturned dusky faces of the choristers, swinging and rocking sideways and forward, some with closed eyes, some with only the whites of their eyes showing, and all wide-mouthed and joyous. Crowding up from the benches, each line overlooking the rank in front, thronged the white neople, and hommed the singers in. Farmers, clerks, store-keepers, city people of every class, and lauring maidens with their beaux were in the multitude, and all these were loyous faces hiso.

The singing stops, Sister Anderson speaks; "Way, my dears," says she tendorly, yet in lones of astonishment, "you ain't subscribed two dollars yit. Brether, what did yo' say yo' wanted—dollar 'n' how much? Dollar sixtynine? My dears, we wishes a dollar 'n' sixtynine? My dears, we wishes a dollar 'n' sixtynine cents, da's all. Now, you see, ez I wasn't here has 'night for to gather up the flagments. I've got to zit dubble to-night—las' night's tharments and to-night's flagments, don't yer see? Say, will yo' give me wint I want—if I come down and git it myself, will you? Jesus says I must come—deed he does. I'll give you credit for every cent. Now," (she had descended from the puipit and was among the people, basket in hand, and talking, as the coin chinked in her path); 'now be genrus 'n I'll talk well to-morrow. Yer can't tell what's in my closet, Jesus fillis my closet, and I'll bring it all out when I git a talking. God bless de chile," (a boy gave her a penny); 'he'il be a preacher yit. Yis, ma'am; all right; I'll trus 'till to-morrow. Psho' you got plenty; oh, well, if you give it to the other mus, never mind me—it all goes to de Lord's tressures."

Anderson knelt on the leafy flooring in Sister Anderson kneit on the leafy flooring in front of the "mercy seat," and prayed fervently for "all de churches, nationalties, and wushuppers in de worl," and in the course of her petition addressed the Creator as: "You lily obde vailey, you mountain set in azure, you never-drying stream, eternal in de ages, mighty beyond de knowledge of men, paternal God, we pray thee," and then continued in ordinary language.

nguinge. Long after the collection of the "flagments." and the subsequent prayer and in the middle of a song she jumped to her leet and shouted:
"How much, now, bradder—how much 's it Fi' dolluz an' semty-sem cents," the brother

replied.
Sister Anderson looked and felt conscious of having done all her duty and more, by six shillings. sister Anderson looked and felt conscious of having done all her duty and more, by six shillings.

"I 'zire to make de publications for Sunday, for de Sabbata," said Brother Hinton from the pulpit. "We'll hab fus' de mo'ning prayah, afteracon servis in de afternoon, an a gran' time at night affiah de usyul 'rangoments. We will hab agran' march 'round de groun's den we'll 'somble front de pulpit—right heat—whar we'll 'somble front de feliowship. After dat singin' and a shoutin. You kin sing jis as long in 's loud as you 'zire to, and de white folks what don't want to retuch needal't to do it, but kin stay 'n sing 'z long 'z they behave. Fact midnight—even till the early dawn—you may sing. But, my deahs, we want and 'spect money to lit old Zion from out'n her trubble. Depr's a spected citizen ob dis yar town, Mr. Allen the referred to Robert Allen, the great lawyer of the county, who wants money from us. Now, we want to satisfy his mind. We sint been able to do so dis las' two years. Den we'll see if he wont light up de hand ob oppression from off nour church. One hundred and twenty-five dollars is allew asks."

"Come, all o' yer come." shoutest the young preuener; join in and sing. It's just as lard to sing as it is to preach out here in the grove, and these singers need help. Congergashn'l singin' 's fash'n'ble in the churches. Why not here?"

Nobedy replied, of course; but the reason

to singing as boisterously as the choir itself. This was the next hymn:

Oh, we're passing away, Oh, we're passing away, Den it's passing away. Just like a long summer's day. You knock me down I'll raise you again, 'N' facit fo' Jesus jist the same. Oh, we are passing away, &c. Oh, brother, hab you got ah your shiel', To meet Golish on ah de fiel'! Oh, we're passin' away, Ac.

Jesus done jiet what He said. He ah heal ah de sick and raise ah de dead. We're passing away, &c. Didn't Jesus tole you once ah befo'. To go in peace and ah sin no mo'! Den it's passing away, Ac.

Den it's passing away, &c.

Tell yer what's a mortal fack.

It's a wery bad ting to ever turn back.

It's a wery bad ting to ever turn back.

Ben passing away, th, we're passing away, th, we're passing away.

The number of versea in this song would need to be discovered by a calculating machine; but perhaps the length of a camp meeting song solely depends upon the humor of the singers, for there are only a few rhymes and ever so many tunes, and any rhyme suits any tune. Last night the singers were enthusiastic, and the hour of breaking up was a very late one. So that when nearly all the white folks had retired from the grove, and the phavements of Red Bank resounded to the tread of their homewart turned footsteps, there came on the low cool breeze of that star-lit night the quaint, melodious refrain that was being sung a mile away:

Passing away.

Just like a long summer's day.

LOOKING INTO ERIE. President Jewett's Testimony before the Legislative Committee.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23 .- The legislative Committee on Railroads continued the examination of H. J. Jewett, President of the New York. Lake Erie and Western Railway. He had not the slightest idea of how much of the first consolidated mortgage was actually received by the Eric Railroad Company; couldn't tell how much of the proceeds was used in constructing the Eric, but the Committee could go over the ac-counts and trace every item of the proceeds of those bonds and the purpose to which they were applied. The condition of the road between 1874 and 1875 was altered very little.

Mr. Sterne-And yet you advanced on G., C., 2. and I. money for the account of McHenry? Mr. Jewett-Yes, that was easily accounted for. At that time I had no idea that McHenry had any evil design upon the Erie. Travers & Co. held the stock, and notice came that the stock would be sold unless money borrowed upon it was repaid; the money was advanced to help McHenry and protect ourselves. I was not then nor am I now aware of the existence of a statute precluding our holding stock in another corporation. I do not consider this

of a statute precluding our holding stock in another corporation. I do not consider this transaction as coming within such provision. The first advance was made before my connection with the road. Mr. Barlow acted as the agent of Mr. Barlow acted as the director of Eric and one of the counsel. This is now the subject matter of litigation between Bischoffsheim, Goldschmidt, and the London Baaking Association and this railroad; and I submit to this Committee whether this matter should be gone into here.

The Chairman said that the purpose of the Committee was only to ascertain whether the proceeds of these \$25,000,000 bonds had been received for the company, and if not, such a state of affairs should be guarded against in future by legislation. The fact is all we want.

Mr. Jewett said that he also thought there should be such a law. The company has never realized the full value of those bonds. The company is now seeking to recover those proceeds, and the parties are settling up Devoc's deficiences. Is the Committee would come to his office he would submit all the books and accounts; but he objected to this mode of inquiry.

Mr. Sterne said that he was simply seeking to draw from Mr. Jewett only what aiready appeared on record in previous judicial proceedings, wherever it appeared that the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis transaction was the outgrowth of a conspiracy between Messrs. Huriburt, President of the Cieveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Barlow, Watson, and MeHenry, as showing how, under the existence of the proxy system, parties not necessary which was pertinent to this inquiry, as showing how, under the existence of the proxy system, and was in favor of legislation against it.

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Committee was only to mercraft with the property of the process of the second of the process of the process of the second of the process of t appointed to ascertain facts reported thom guilty, without, it was averred, having taken the trouble to find proof. Mr. Israel Matouski, one of the Committee, felt that he could not conscientiously sign the report, and refused, but the President and one of the members, it is said, urged him to sign it, promising that, on his doing so, peace should be made. He did so, and the Committee, in addition to finding the brethren guilty, recommended that one should be fined \$15 and be suspended from membership for eleven months and twenty-one days, and that the other should have a suspension of eight months and fourteen days added to a fine of \$10, but refused to entail an entire expulsion. The report was not generally approved, and further inquiry showed that the President had not been called a pig. He sanctioned the punishment, however, in spite of the congregation, and the excitement was at fever heat. He was asked to show the account books, in order that the surmises against himself and fellow officials might be disproved, but he refused, and an impuration was applied for to Judge Donohue to restrain them from touching any more of the congregation's money. The Judge referred the case, by consent of counsel on both sides, to an arbitration committee, who decided that the funds had not been misappropriated, that the offending brethren should not be punished, and that the congregation should raise \$250 to pay the law expenses. A determination having been expressed by a majority of the members to secole, it was settled that the remaining congregation should retain possession of the ark, the secolers have applied for a charter of a new society to be styled. All Israel, Men of Poland, and will hold a meeting to night to decide upon a location for another synagome, Only thirty-four persons attended at the old synagome systemay. The remainder held services in the back room of 37 East Broadway, where Moses Abraham, a dignified 250-pound brother, has a cothing store.

singin' 's fash'a'ble in the churches. Why not here?'

Nobody replied, of course, but the reason why it wasn't fashionable in Morford's woods was that Pastor Hinton forbade it with earnest messin his tones and indignation in his eyes morethan once, when some magnetic chorus arrived its infection over the singers' pon and among the white people who straightway fail

THE HILL DIVORCE CASE THE WIFE WHO WEST FROM SYRACUSE TO CHINA TO MARRY.

Mr. Bill Still in China, but Asking that a Former Friend, the Rev. Mr. Yates, be Not Connected with the Charges of Adultery. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug 22.—The hearing in the divorce suit of Elizabeth A. Hill agt Charles E. Hill has been continued at intervals through the week, and was to-day adjourned for three weeks, with the expectation that by that time the respondent will have arrived from China to be present through the rest of the trial. His counsel are desirous that he should be here pefore proceeding further, in order that he may instruct them as to the course they shall pursue in regard to the charges of infidelity against Mrs. Hill. They say that his latest instructions by mail do not forbid them to press all charges of criminal misconduct, but only those impli-cating the Rev. Dr. Yates. He has been Hill's business agent and intimate friend, and Hill cannot believe him guilty of the wrongdoing men whose names are coupled with that of Mrs. Hill in charges of improper intimacy, Hill's counsel say their client has changed his mind. and is willing the evidence they have collected should be presented. They also incline to the belief that when he hears everything he will give his sanction to their wish to bring in Yates with the rest, and that he will conclude to revive the counter petition by paying to Mrs. Hill the allowance of \$500 ordered by the Court.

The petitioner's examination was finished Wednesday, having lasted three days. Asked by the opposing counsel to make a complete and specific declaration of the grievances that led her to seek a divorce, she began by recounting the occasions of her husband's ill treatment in the way of blows and harsh words. These outbreaks numbered seven in all, and had their origin in a difference of views about correcting their son. Hill wanted to punish the boy, and she would interfere. In these altercations he had struck her in the face with his open hand, and uttered harsh and profane words. Sometimes he walked the floor grinding his teeth and growling savarely. He had also wounded her feelings by accusing her of extravagance, and abused her parents by charging them with being parties to this extravagance, and with using their influence to keep her from returning with him to China. The witness said she and her husband always made up after their quarrels, and that there was no serious rupture between them until she brought her suit. Up to that time they lived together as husband and wife, and most of the time harmoniously. She had no new cause of complaint since beginning her suit. Their maritai renations continued up to February, 1878, when Hill left her to go to Washington. They parted on what would be called friendly terms, kissing each other good-by. The first week of his absence they exchanged lettera. Two weeks afterward she consulted a lawyer about getting a divorce. (Hill's counsel say they shall prove she went to a lawyer to see about a divorce three days after their parting.) Mrs. Hill admitted that she went to Europe alone, having no acquaintances beyond those she made on the stemmer or in Europe, excepting Dr. Yates. He had come overland from China, and mether at Havre.

Depositions concerning Hill's relations with a woman named Wyman were rend. They did not connect him with any unlawful relations with the woman, except that he knew her, and one accompanied ber on an ocean trip. She declared that there was nothing improper in their relations. the occasions of her husband's ill treatment in the way of blows and harsh words. These out-

ized men whom he had to control. His neguninances picture him in his occupation of coole driver, as wieiding a heavy with and being armed to the teeth, prepared to crush out the first signs of mutiny with an iron hand."

Mr. Hill's business was never that of a contractor and shipper of cooles. He was never a driver of cooles and never on a coole ship in his life. He has never been in the habit of wearing arms. Had your correspondent been better acquainted with China he would have known that in Shanghai and northern China, where, by his own account, Mr. Hill has resided, the coole business is unknown. Never, since those ports have been opened, has a vessel containing cooles sailed from any of them. This business for many vears has been confined to the vicinity of the Portuguese port of Macno, at which Hill has never resided and which it is doubtful if he ever visited.

Mr. Hill went to China in 1860. For nearly three years he was connected with the house of H. Fogg & Co. He left them to become a partner in the firm of Thomas Hunt & Co. When that firm retired from business, he entered the service of Jardine, Matheson & Co., having charge of their wharfs and warehouses. After some two years spent in this service, he returned to this country. Returning again to China, he took a position under the same firm at Newchwong, where he remained some ten years, when the business of which he had charge was given up, and he again revisited this country. Again in China he found occupation as superintendent of the construction of a railroad building from Shanghai to Woosung. It was while in this business hat the natives, who were opposed to the building of the road, attacked him and his party, injuring him severely. This is the incident which your correspondent has been made to represent as having occurred on a coole ship. When the road was competed he obtained a contract from the Chinese Government for Gredging one of its harbors. Later still, and until their faiture, he was connected with the firm of Olyphant & Co. These hou

of los motion. This simple matter of business, under the pen of your correspondent, becomes a matter of "driving a gang of cooles who were towing the barge convoying Gen. Grant and his party on their iourney inland in China." According to this, a railroad contractor should be represented as driving a gang of laborers to their work.

10.5 mentioned as an excuse for giving to the

Moses Abraham, a dignified 250-pound brother, has a ciothing store.

Joy that May be Turned to Sorrow.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The State Department is in receipt of advices from the Consul of the United States at Parama, reporting the arrival there of the news of the selection by the Faris Congress of the Penama route for the inter-occanic ranal. Great satisfacion and entities are maintested both in reviate and Government circles, and the whole country is congressively. The seneral good the inter-occanic bettied to the inter-occanic bettief the congression of an era of property. The seneral good the inter-occanic bettief the congression of the facility of the selection to the inter-occanic bettief the congression of the facility of the selection of the selection of an era of property. The seneral good the inter-occanic bettief the selection of the congression of the facility whomsever constructed, with a the same time. Second the property of the United States of the concession.

Levit worm, the removing the removing the parties are wealthy. He is now a condition of the parties are wealthy. He is now poor, and is obliged to borrow the money to pay his passeng home. "Bather hard," he writes to a session of the concession.

friend." on a man who has supplied his wife with nearly \$300,000 in seventeen years."
I quote further: "When the Adams family removed to Syracuse, Hill continued his wooing, and obtained the consent of his affianced to a plan for an elopement. They arranged that he should go to China first, to avert suspicion, and that she should follow him there at the earliest opportunity. This programme was carried out to the letter," &c. There is hardly the color of truth in this. In 1857, Hill having been unfortunate in business in Minnesota, went to California. In 1850 he went thence to China. As soon as he was established in business there he wrote for Miss Adams to join him. In 1862 she wont, as she herself has testified, with the knowledge and consent of her parents. There was no arrangement, secret or otherwise, for an elopement.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL'S DIVORCE. The Decision which Permits the Famous Non

The Rev Mr. Newman Hall has been su The Rev Mr. Newman Hall has been successful in his proceedings in the Divorce Court. The jury gave a prompt verdict yesterday in his favor, and the complexion of the Judge's summing up showed that he was not dissatisfied with their view. The grave counter-charge brought against Mr. Hall by his wife was not persisted in by her counsel, no witness was called to support it, and it was withdrawn in the course of the proceedings. Mr. Hall is, or rather will be after the lapse of the statutory six months, free from the matrimonial bonds which he has found so heavy for thitty-three years, and he, of course, leaves the court without a speck far less a stain, on his character. The story which has occupied the Probate and Divorce Division six days is not a very ediffing one; perhaps none of the stories which officially come before Sir James Hannen tend to edification. But there are peculiar jars and discords, exceptional contrasts, an altogether unique mixture of uncongenial things in this case.

discords, exceptional contrasts, an altogether unique mixture of uncongenial things in this case.

It is hard to conceive the characters in their various parts. The rustle of the pulpit gown mingles with the far off hum of fiiritations. The juxtaposition of scriptural quotations and allusions, worldly motives and carnal incidents, is disconcerting. References to chapel work and ministerial duties entwine themselves oddly with the story of a rather vulgar intrigue. A lady of education quits the society of her husband, a man of talents, and prefers that of the co-respondent, whose own counsel says of him that he is only a livery stable keeper, and that he must not be expected to exhibit all the nice feelings of a gentleman. The ways of the household, into the privacy of which the world is admitted, were not such as are associated with an eminent zealous nonconformist divine. So far as Mr. Hall's own conduct is concerned it was free from blome. The jury have stated by their verdict that they do not believe any of the charges against him. But, from excessive leniency or weakness, he suffered his wife to act in a manner out of keeping with her circumstances and position.

Mrs. Hall is no doubt a clever lady. But she was never meant to be the wife of a popular and busy nonconformist minister. Her mind was set on other things than the little round of quietly festive and philanthropic duties in which the wife of such a personage is, as a rule, content to shine. She had been an only child, and was a little spoiled. She would have her own way in married life. She virtually separated herself from her husband at an early date; she abruptly quitted his house as far back as 1868. She was fend of her thoroughtbred horse, and liked to follow the hounds. Attending with her husband meetings of ministers in the kitchen. Whether she herself smoked matters little. Her own account is that she did not amoke regularly, and she explains the words in her letters, which apparently show the contents as clumsy, insecurate expressions of th

Intere.

But the same cannot be said of a collateral topic which the Judge dismissed a little top cuvalierly. In 1873 Mr. Hall filed a petition for dissolution of marriage. He abandoned however the proceedings. When questioned why he did not then prosecute the sunt he stated that he was informed that he had no legal certainty of success, and that he did not wish to imperit the efforts which he was making to obtain money to build a new church. The Judge's remarks to the jury on this point are not conclusive, and, indeed, they are a little beside the mark. Friests and ministers are not to be judged in courts of law by strater standards than those applied to laymen; they have a sun-tright as others to this of worldly prodence. But a petitioner who believes in 1873 that he has sufficient evidence at his command and who delays prosecuting his suit until 1870 is bound to show that there has been no undue delay. It is for the interest of justice and truth that an investigation should be held while witnesses are alive, whils their memory is fresh, and the events to which they speak are still recent. It is but fair, too, that charges should not be indefinitely hung over the head of the accused. In all legal proceedings, and especially in those affecting the status of individuals, stale charges should be regarded with pealousy. Now, if Mr. Hall's desire to avoid spandard while collecting money for his church is a good excuse for delay, it is not easy to conceive a case in which delay ought not be condoned. The fact that new evidence has come to light since 1873, and that his legal advisors were not then confident of success, is, of course, in his favor; but it is open to question whether it ought to be possible to renew divorce proceedings once fairly launched and then dropped, unless in a few exceptional cases.

Four Feet Long and Having Fourteen Rattles. KINGSTON, Aug. 22.-The Hon, John Ferris

ROWING IN PECONIC BAY. LEE, TEN EYCE, AND KNOTH PULLING IN A CHOPPY BEA.

The Exciting Pair-Our Base in which Five Crews Participated and which was Well Won by the Portland Bont to \$2:47 8-4. That the Greenport regatta did not take place on Friday was the source of untold disap-pointment to the great throng that assembled in that ancient town. The country around had poured in its inhabitants, and they waited vainly all day for the wind to go down and the oars-men to appear. Their diversion was in strolling around the town, and in watching the three-card monte and sweat board men, who did s pretty good business. Venders of edibles also throve, as did the various hotel keepers, who, with the merchants of Greenport, originators of the regatta. When night came there, for not over 300 people witnessed the

It was 8 o'clock in the morning when the referee's cannon gave the signal for the contestants for the single sculls race to take their place. A gentle southwest wind was blowing that ruffled Peconic Bay, and in places made a choppy little sea; but it was thought that the boats could live, and so the race was called First to appear was Knoth of Brooklyn, followed shortly after by George W. Lee of New-ark, whose failure at the Henley regatta was

Pirst to appear was knoth of Brooklyn, followed shortly after by George W. Lee of Newark, whose failure at the Henley regatta was almost a triumph, and James Ten Eyek of Peekskill. These were all the men that showed up out of eighteen entries, among whom were such good men as James Riley, Fred Pinisted, and John H. Kennedy, who defeated Lee at Greenwood Lake last spring. The failure of these good men to sprear rather dampened the arder of the lew spectators.

When the word was given for them to go. Ten Eyek got about half a length the start, Lee following with his long, easy stroke. In the first quarter Lee gained a quarter of a length of Ten Eyeke, and Knoth was a length of Ten Eyeke, and Knoth was a length behind Lee. With seemingly little effort Lee drove his boat through the water, and at the half mile was abreast of Ten Eyek, whose light and very aballow boat was bothered by the rough water. Patting on a little extra steam, Lee passed his rival, and at the mile led by 11% seconds. Knoth still retained his place in the roar. Thus they rowed to the turning stakes, one mile and a bail from the start, which they turned in the order named. The time for the two miles was: Lee, 16:41%; Ten Eyek, 17:10%; Knoth 17:15%. Lee now had the race all his own way, as he indeed had from the start, which they furned in the order named. The time for the two miles was: Lee, 16:41%; Ten Eyek, 17:10%; Knoth 17:15%. Lee now had the race all his own way, as he indeed had from the start, which they furned in the water for a little way, then stopped several times and balled his boat. Meantime there was a hot race going on astern between Ten Eyek and Knoth. The former's bont was fast filling with water, and when within half a mile from the finish it filled and was completely submerred. The Poeks-kill and crow it through the water for a little way then become force in the later of the former's bont was fast filling with water, and when within half a mile from the finish it filled and was completely submerred. The Poeks-kill and the fo

THE GRANT BOOM IN CHINA.

Illuminations and Displays in his Hono

YOKOHAMA, July 29.-Entertainments in honor of Gen. Grant continue to occupy public attention. Since the last account he has visited various colleges, and pronounced the cadets of the military school as promising a body at any seen by him in Europe. He witnessed the annual ceremony of the opening of the principal river of Tokio, which consists of a brilliant night congregation of illuminated boats, the most successful of all displays in his honor. A theatrical performance was especially pre-pared. On July 17 Gen. Grant and party went to the shrines of Iveysus, the founder of the A theatrical parformance was especially prepared. On July 17 Gen. Grant and party went to the shrines of Lyvasu, the founder of the great Tokugausa family at Nikko, a famous and sacred resort, one hundred miles in the interior. They return early in August. Their future movements are undetermined, but it is supposed that the party will visit the Hakone Mountains and Baths Fuglyanent Japan's highest mountain, and Ramakura, the ancient capital, and sail for home at the end of August. A still more eigherate entertainment awaits him on his return from the country.

Gen. Grant finds himself bindered with unexpected questions surfeition to Eastern policy. During his visit to north China bath Prince Kung and the Viceroy, L. Hung Chang, taid before him their side of the Locchoc controversy, asking him to use his influence with Japan to prevent a serious misunderstanding between the two empires. The General is believed to have replied that the other side would doubtless express themselves as strongly from their standpoint when heard, and though a rupture would be lamented by all observers, he did not see that he had any right to interfere. The Japanese authorities on hearing this took great pains to prepare a decumentary indication of their chains, which has been submitted for the ex-President's inspection by the Cabinet. This appearance of over-anxiety does not commend itself strongly to spectators generally, Japan's supreminery over the Locchoo islands being so plainly defined and theoroughly established as to need no superflueus demanstration. But the circunstances are interesting as showing the weight attached to Gen. Grant's influence, and the favorable view taken of that gentleman by both Governments. there meaning the territy in an entire the construction of the Execution of Three More Sections and Battle Furtyment Jones in the construction of the Execution of Three More Sections and Battle Furtyment Jones in the construction of the Execution of Three More Sections and State of the Execution of Three More Sections and Battle Furtyment of the Construction of the Execution of Three More Sections and State of the Execution of the Execution of the Execution of Three More Sections and State of the Execution of the Executio

make a constant of ranhers actived the engineeres, when Mr. Staroni independently desired to estate the case, and spoke of a plan of future payments. Justice Marray said.

"We make no harrains here. I want that property returned to this woman tamediately. If you do not place it have where it was taken from I will have it done.

Ar. Staroni served to return the furniture and quitted court. Justice Marray said there were several decisions of the upper courts bearing on the question. These decisions have the the terminate of a military to pay recovery must be by a civil said.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.-The War Department has intermed the Indian Bureau that the Haniupal Hans of northern Arizons, numbering about 1,080 persons, are in a sharrone condition, and have supplied to the army officers for book.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

Where the Proper Study of Mankind Can B

Moscow, Aug. 5 .- The innabitants of this ancient city, known as the "heart of Russia, are happy in having an anthropological exhi bition. It gives them an opportunity to forget, for a moment, the multifarious troubles of Bussia; and it is the first exhibition of its kind in

Europe.

The exhibits are surrounded by fitting deco rations, representing different geological for-mations and animals of the pre-historic period. The leading feature of the exhibition is a large collection of specimens of the numerous tribes living under the sceptre of the Czar, as well as of the representatives of all races and of many nations of the world. There are skeletons. casts, pictures, drawings, manikins, models, and there are living samples of some tribes of Russin.

Among the skeletons there are many of pathological kind, as, for example, the rachitic, with curved bones of the leg and the spine, and deformed chest bone, known as pigeon-breast; there are skulls with thin walls, about one-third of the normal thickness, and others with walls three times as thick as the normal ones. Among anomalies may be mentioned a skeleton with eleven pairs of ribs; this skeleton is called by he jovial Muscovites "Adam's skeleton." But if there are illustrations of persons deprived of their full share of ribs, there are others with an extra pair of ribs, and even a skeleton with thirteen pairs of ribs. There are skulls of ancient Germans of the twelfth century, and of Turks, Chinese, negroes, Malayans, American Indians, Kamtchadals, and Hebrews, the last, as it is known, the most difficult to get. The casts represent the brain of man, woman, and child at different ages, also that of idiots, crazy people, suicides, and criminals.

As a curiosity I may mention the "koltoon" felt of human hair; one of these chignons weighs over a pound and a haif. Formerly these chignons were regarded as the result of a hair disease, but physicians of our time have found them to be only the result of barbaric

Of manikins the most conspicuous are those of hairy people; of Julia Pastrana, of a Russian pensant, Adrian Evticheeff, and his nephew, and of a Russian woman, Vasilisa Fedorova, who possessed a heavy beard and moustache. It is known that the son of Julia, and two daughters

of Adrian were also covered with thick bair. The exhibits illustrative of early physical education are particularly interesting. Here are collected the cradies belonging to many wild tribes and to almost all civilized nations. The Lopary of Siberia keep their infants in deer-skin bags, in which two small apertures are made, one of them for the mouth of the babe. Such a bag with its infant is often hung upon the horns of a deer; when the child cries the deer begins to shake it gently and thus lulls it also to the dogs, who are said to be very tender nurses. Along with the cradles of the northern tribes is shown here a cradle or rather a basket in which the Mongolians and Arabians place their bables and attach it to the hump of a eamel; thus the nursing of babes is one of the many duties imposed on the "ship of the des-There is a cradle of the American Indians, in which the babe is borne by the mother on her back for a period of seven months; if the babe dies before it is seven months of age, the mother continues to bear the cradle, in mourning, to the full period. The cradle of the Samoyeds is a sample of simplicity; a wooden trough, lined with moss, receives the child, dressed in and covered with the deer-

child, dressed in and covered with the deerskin.

Some of the drawings deserve special attention. One drawing represents a practical German woman, seated in a rocking chair, knitting
stockings, and looking at street scenes; rocking
herself, she is caabled, by means of various devices, first, to swing the cradle of the babe, and
second, to churn the butter. Another drawing
represents a woman of the Caribbean Islands,
who, by constant pressure with her hand, remodels, as it were, the head of her babe and
gives it an artistic content shaps. Some of the
drawings represent mothers at work while
holding their babies on their back. Here is an
Indian apparatus to make the head flat, and
here are the bandages used by some of the
tribes of the Caucasus for elongating the babe's
head.

To Universat the effect of these things, there

tribes of the Caucasus for clongating the babe's head.

To illustrate the effect of these things, there are exhibited the skulls (73) and the casts of the skulls of children of several tribes. The resemblance of some of them to idiots is striking.

There are many mummies; there are bones fractured by different weapons; there are all kinds of bandances and swaddling cloths; and there are statistical tables showing the ratio of births and deaths in all civilized countries.

How much may be contributed by this exhibition to the science of man is to be decided by the congress of anthropologists, whose meetings are held now at Moscow. The clucated Moscowites, however, express themselves exceedingly piensed and instructed by the exhibition.

THE RUSSIAN REPOLUTION.

Details of the Execution of Three More Socinlists at Kieff. From the Low-lon Times.

shiners married Hall, Collins, Smith, and Driver, who, a short time ago, were settleneed to the Albahy pentited ary tor eighteen marriha cach, and to pay in solutions a fine of \$250, were brong it below United States Commissioner Fronting ham below and discharged. The discharge was gridted under the poverty chains, they having served their terms and being unable to pay their fines.

HIS PART IN THE MURDER

LARRY O'NEIL TELLING HOW MR. FRYS WAS KILLED IN BOSTON.

faking a Complete Confession—The Tragedy Planned by Infantine—He has no Fear of Punishment—He will Tell the Truth. The Italian boy known as Larry O'Nell. who was arrested in Brooklyn on Friday night for complicity in the murder of Mr. Joseph P. Frye of Boston, was yesterday taken back to Boston by Detectives Wood and Howard. The prisoner is five feet two or three inches tall, and weighs about 130 pounds. He is quick witted and cool. He readily understands English, and is able to speak it intelligently. To a Sun re-porter yesterday he said: "My name is Angelo Aufare. My father's name was Aufare, and he was a baker in Palermo, where I was born. I came to this country four years ago, when I was 14 years old, landing in Boston. I went to work for a barber and learned the trade, but I did not like it, and went to selling fruit. I used to make \$1.50 a day. When I did not do well at selling fruit I went back to barbering. Infantino and Ardito worked in a shop in Fleet street, Infantino is younger than I am-is only a boy.

selling fruit I went back to barbering. Infantino and Ardito worked in a shop in Fleet street, Infantino is younger than I am—is only a boy, Ardito comes from Palermo, which was my home, but Infantino comes from Messina. I knew them both well. Infantino told ms about Mr. Frye. He always shaved him, and Mr. Frye liked him because he bandied the razor so well. Infantino went to Mr. Frye's house often, and he said he was treated first rate. I never saw Mr. Frye, and Ardito never saw him until the night he was killed."

"Did you go to the house with thom?" the prisoner was saked.

"No, not into the house. I never saw Mr. Frye at all. I shaved for five cents, and Mr. Frye at all. I shaved for five cents, and Mr. Frye at all. I shaved for five cents, and Mr. Frye at all. I shaved for five cents, and Mr. Frye at all. I shaved for five cents, and Mr. Frye at all. I shaved for five cents, and mr. When he looked: I have a job. I liet him have it. I am sorry now that I did. I did not see him again that day until 9 o'clock in the evening. He came to my skep, and Ardito was along. He said that Mr. Frye had plenty of motey, and that we could make \$10,000 by going there and taking it away from him. I did not like to zo, but Infantino said that he didn't want me to go ipside. I thought I would make him think that I would go there with him. We all went down close to Mr. Frye's house. Infantino left me at the corner to watch until he came out. They went in. I waited on the corner and out. They went in. I waited on the corner and out. They went in. I waited on the corner and out. They went in. I waited on the corner and out. They went in. I waited on the corner and out. They went in. I waited on the corner and out. They went in. I waited on the corner and out. They want in the shower street. Infantino and Ardito he was sorry. Ardito was not stail from Mr. Frye is not out to be steal from Mr. Frye, and day in the house, where I would be did not he corner."

"Why did you ray way for the provide way to the work of my bill and the wa

THE ZULU WAR.

Another Tribe Massing Against Great Brit-aln's Forces-Lieut, Carey's Scutence.

LONDON, Aug. 23 .- The Times publishes a despatch from Newcastle, South Africa, dated Aug. 3, which says that one tribe of Zulus who have not yet felt the brunt of war are massing toward Zlobane. A detachment of a corps of British troops which was un rorders to return home is burrying against them.

The Times announces that Lieut. Carey, in addition to the official notification of the rever-sal of the sentence of the court martial in his Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, reviewing the circumstances of the death of the Prince Imperial, and concurring with the opinion that after the surprise of the recompletering party by the Zulus resistance was impossible and retreat imperative.

Francis W. Gardener was arraigned before Justice Wheeler in the Harlem Police Court systemay on a charge made by his wife, Catharine Gardener, of abab-

Canada Cricketers Coming. The selected eleven of the cricket club of Hamilton, Ontario, will arrive in town to lay, and to-morrow they will begin a work's cricketing with the

One of Fall Hiver's Defaulters Pleading.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 23 - George B. Durlos was arraigned in the Second District Court this a te a charge of embezzing \$43,000 from the Mechan

Arrangements are in progress by Mr. Perry

MERE MENTION,

Nearly 100 car leads of peacities arrived in Jersey City by the Pennsylvania Ramical Systematy Caroline and Angust Hodyan, aged Provid Services to specifyeds. Left that become at Astoria on Lineary ask and have not been seen since. Murdering a Man and then Killing Himself.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 23.—On Thursday night has folice Sergeant Jarob Sohi rrested flose Sanisbury, who has served in various printentiaties, on chorse of height a superious present. This matrix a substant had printed a rand, aligning Sohi mid in fertilization to the statement of the stat